

# Silent Worker.

"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth."—Dionysius.

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TRENTON, N. J., MAY, 1902.

5 CENTS A COPY

## Deaf Teachers at the Wisconsin School.

"The charm of her presence was felt wherever she went."



If there is any one amongst the deaf of this country who is entitled to an honorable place in Mr. Gallaher's book, "Representative Deaf Persons," that person is Miss Julia Isabella Carney, the girls' instructor in gymnastics at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf at Delavan. Miss Carney is a pretty, graceful and charming young deaf-mute of twenty-two summers, and her chief characteristics besides her sincerity and goodness of heart, is her modesty. When Miss Carney was informed of the subject and scope of this character sketch she blushed prettily and with much embarrassment, exclaimed:—"I do not see what there is in my life that would interest the readers of the SILENT WORKER!" It took Miss Carney several hours to make up her mind to permit your correspondent to interview her for publication.

Miss Carney's parents, Thomas and Katherine Carney, came of sturdy, independent, active-minded and religious Irish and American stock. Her father left Ireland for America when a youth of twenty-one, and a few years later married Miss Katherine Gleason. The couple took up their permanent residence on a farm bordering on the State-line between Wisconsin and Illinois near Russells, Ill. Here Julia was born, August 7, 1879, and it can readily be perceived how dearly the parents loved and cherished their baby-girl who was the joy of their life.

But alas! when Julia was two and a half years old, she lost her hearing through an attack of measles. It was a terrible blow to the fond parents, but they were in a measure comforted by the knowledge that their child could be trained to grow up a useful and happy woman. However Julia was not sent to school until she had reached her ninth year, but these childhood years spent on her father's farm were not in vain, for it was the farm-life which enabled her to acquire the vigor and grace of physical frame which nowadays adds so



JULIA ISABELLA CARNEY.

much to her personal beauty. Again, although her mind was then far from developed, she learned discrimination with sound judgment between the false and the true, the good and the bad, and also grew up industrious, kindhearted, sympathetic, modest, conscientious and cheerful even to mirthfulness.

In 1888, her parents decided to give her the advantage of a school education, and accordingly she was entered as a pupil at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf. Her progress at school was highly commendable, and her abilities as a student were recognized by her teachers and classmates. Although, a deaf-mute, she graduated after ten years' attendance at the school, and stood second in her class, the first honor being won by a girl who became deaf at the age of twelve, and therefore, had far more advantage in her favor than had Miss Carney in her childhood. Miss Carney's standing was 97 1/4 while that of her more fortunate class-mate was 97 1/4.

Before graduating, Miss Carney had no definite plans for self-support in the near future. In her own words, she "thought of staying at home on the farm and helping her mother about the household duties." But it was not to be. Previous to her senior year, she had joined the gymnasium classes, and during the absence of the teacher, was often called upon to act as a substitute. Nor was this all. The faculty relied on and trusted her in many other ways, and although it did not surprise her teachers, yet it did quite take away her breath, when just after she graduated,

she was offered the position of gymnastic instructor and after much hesitation, accepted it the following September. Since then she has retained her position with much credit to herself and to the school.

The girls' gymnasium occupies a large well-ventilated room, and is fitted up with all the modern apparatus. The girls, including the instructor, all wear becomingly neat customs of blue material, consisting of a short skirt and blouse, with white braid trimmings. Although all the pupils are deaf, they keep perfect time in obeying the commands of the instructor. On Mondays, the girls indulge in dancing, and the rest of the week is given to various



MISS CARNEY'S CLASS OF PUPILS, AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

## THE SILENT WORKER.

gymnastic exercises, such as marching, club-swinging, running exercises with dumb-bells, and so forth. There are several daily classes, each devoting an hour or half an hour in the gymnasium. It is the custom to give public gymnastic exhibitions on occasions of note, and such an exhibition was one of the features of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Wisconsin School on the second of last April.

But Miss Carney's work is not confined to the gymnasium. She frequently acts as chaperon for the girls at their parties, or on their trips to Delavan. Then, too, her presence is much in demand at the school debating societies, and at the prayer-meetings, as she is a most graceful, eloquent and expressive sign-maker.

Although Miss Carney is kept busy with her regular school-work, she manages to find time to read the current magazines, books, newspapers, and so on. The writer often enjoys conversing with Miss Carney in the sign-language on literary subjects, as well as art, poetry and travels. The two young women go calling together after school-hours or take invigorating walks in the country and in other respects remind one of the friendship that existed between Damon and Pythias.

Miss Carney had two deaf brothers, Simon and Thomas, both of whom graduated with honors from the Wisconsin School. Simon took and passed the entrance examination to Gallaudet College, but his hopes of entering that college were frustrated by a lack of financial means. Five years after he left school in 1884, he died of consumption. Thirteen years later, in Oct., 1901, the death of Thomas occurred, much to Miss Carney's sorrow, as she was deeply attached to her deaf brothers, finding in them not only brothers in affection and deed, but sympathetic friends and companions.

## JAMES JOSEPH MURPHY.

THE subject of this sketch was born near Kincardine, Huron Co., Canada, where when one year old, he became deaf from a cold. His first home,—a humble log house thirty miles east of Lake Huron,—was built by his father assisted by his companions. There was only one room, one door, and one small window in the house, while the roof was made of thick, long, rough shingles. Of these early days, Prof. Murphy once wrote, "I used to be very timid and shy of strangers, so much so that I would hide under the bed or table when visitors came, so as to escape their scrutiny and perhaps curiosity.—This peculiar feeling gradually left me in the course of one or two years."

In those days Mr. Murphy's mother tried to make him understand her by speaking to him, but finding such a method in vain she next used natural signs. Thus, the word "bad" was expressed by raising and moving the open right hand a little way back and forth, while a grimace overspread the speaker's face. To express "good" they raised and spread their open right hands, at the same time giving pleasant facial expressions. "Strong" was meant by pointing to the muscles of the arms.

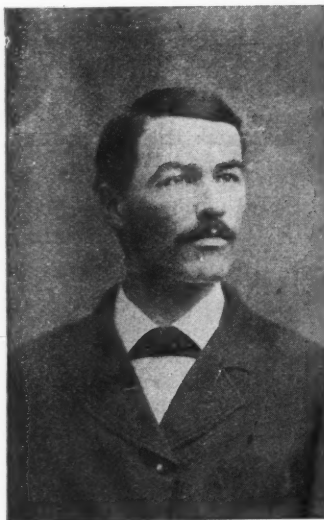
Some years afterwards, Prof. Murphy's parents left Canada for Wisconsin, taking up their residence at Shopere near Janesville, Wisconsin. Here a Mr. Robert Tarbell was ticket-agent at the station, and being a man of liberal education, he took an interest in the deaf boy. It was through the kind efforts of Mr. Tarbell that Mr. Murphy was enabled to enter the Wisconsin School for the Deaf in September, 1866.

After attending this school only six years, he entered Gallaudet College in 1873, and graduated June, 1878 but remained at college another year in compliance with the advice of the faculty. After his graduation, he returned to Wisconsin and in November 1883, he was appointed a teacher in the Wisconsin School for the Deaf. This position he held until 1888, when he was granted a four years' leave of absence on account of ill-health. For a time he was the Agent in Wisconsin for the Gallaudet Mounment fund.

In 1892, Prof. Murphy was married to Miss Linda Rinder, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Her father who is now a retired minister, used to preach for many years in the M. E. German Church on Center Street. Shortly after his

marriage, Prof. Murphy resumed his duties as a teacher in the Delavan School, where he still retains his position.

Mr. Murphy is a Christian gentleman, and one whom others can trust in all affairs. His scholarship, patience, sympathy, kindness, and his characteristic missionary spirit together with



Silent Worker Eng.

PROF. JAMES JOSEPH MURPHY.

other noble qualities, give him a merited place in the front rank of teachers of the deaf.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are blessed with three bright children,—a little boy and two little girls.

There is a bright deaf-blind girl, Eva Holliday, who attends school at the Wisconsin Institution for the Deaf. We will contribute a paper on Eva together with her photograph to the SILENT WORKER in the near future.

## THE DEAF IN SOCIETY.

THE action of certain schools for the deaf in permitting their older pupils to hold receptions, parties and so forth, is a commendable movement in the right direction, and would well be adopted by other schools,—hearing schools included. There are some people—both deaf and hearing—who do not feel at their ease in society, and their blissful ignorance of etiquette might induce hysteria in some society women who lack a saving sense of humor. The place to teach a child manners, and to enable him to acquire polish, is not alone in the home, but also in the school. A course on Politeness should be included in every school's curriculum, and the effect of such polite classes would be to inculcate lessons of refinement in children of all classes, and when they left school they would be better fitted to mingle with the world, and to feel at their best in the presence of society.

It is a wonder that many of the deaf-blind have most pleasing table-manners, and that they also conduct themselves with grace and ease. As a rule, the deaf do not pay any attention as to how they, the deaf walk, and doubtless such attention is not needed in many cases. Still, if some deaf persons would ask their hearing friends whether they walked gracefully or awkwardly, or dragged one foot after the other, they would soon learn how to walk properly. I know of schools where dancing is taught in order to lessen the awkwardness to which some of the deaf pupils are subjected.

Then there are people who do not know that when they receive notes of invitation that they are expected to answer them whether they accept or decline the invitations. If they accept the invitations, they must keep their appointments. The proper way of giving and receiving introductions should also be taught.

There are many charming conversationalists among the deaf, to whom it is a great pleasure to

listen. To become a good talker, it is necessary to possess a fair education, tact, and a sunny, sympathetic, sociable nature. Tact is needed in the selection of suitable subjects of conversation. With an artist, one shows a great interest in his exhibition-picture; you ask a mother about her children, or you inquire of yonder young woman how she enjoyed a certain book, or the last matinee and having thus started the conversation, one need only *listen*, but in such a way as to show you are really interested in what is being said. Tact is also needed in wisely changing a subject for a more agreeable one, especially when the company show differences of opinion. Somebody has said that it is never wise to become too familiar with others as such contact is very apt to ruin ideals or, as the saying goes, "Familiarity breeds contempt," and "No man is a hero to his valet." Neither is it in good taste, in general society, to boast of your wealth or to think too much of your own affairs. To interrupt a person who is speaking, or to try to excel others also shows a lack of good breeding. One should likewise never use slang, never whisper in society, never gossip or indulge in scandal. There is no objection to what Mrs. Whitney so happily terms "golden gossip," as it is a most friendly way of taking a kindly interest in others and telling them pleasant things. Whenever I am told of the grievous sins of this or that person, I am inclined to recall Ian Maclaren's cry: "Be pitiful for every man is fighting a hard battle." Aside from "golden gossip," there are plenty of subjects for conversation: literature, historical events, travel, art, plays, the brotherhood of man, beautiful nature, anything and everything that will bring more cheerfulness, more happiness into the lives of others as well as our own.

Formality that represses individuality, that makes life a dull monotony, dampens enthusiasm, forbids a good, hearty laugh, and makes of men and women mere nonentities, or a sort of expressionless, automatic beings who go about with such a pathetic, at times provoking,—bored, blase look on their faces,—such formality should be prohibited since it prevents a healthy enjoyment of life, a cheerful disposition and kindly interest in others. Boys and girls should be taught to bear themselves like ladies and gentlemen and yet the memory of my happy, though somewhat Tomboy childhood makes me advise that there should also be times when restraint be thrown to the winds and children be allowed to run, jump, and turn somersaults at their own sweet will. There is a great deal more good in making mud-pies, going fishing, or tripping barefooted down the avenue to take father a message, or to bring Prince, the horse, home, than there is in a rigidly scheduled life for children which engenders dyspepsia and melancholy.

HYPATIA BOYD.

DELAVAN, Feb., 1902.

## AN ACCOMPLISHED DEAF LADY.

Bessie Taylor is attending the Chicago Art Institute, pursuing the study of sketching and carving. She also has time to cultivate the muse, as the appended verses, which appeared in the Institute's *Sketch Book*, will show:—

## MOREIDNESS.

My soul went wandering vaguely  
Through myriad, mystic spheres,  
All softly weeping to itself,  
Thought long dismissed its fears,  
And why it wept, it could not say,  
Nor whither would it go.  
It seemed to feel, not of itself,  
A weight of awful woe.

## UNREST.

Still are the waters now—tomorrow  
Some mighty storm will lash them into fury,  
But better storm than peace.  
The very waves that cease to be  
When cease the winds to blow,  
Must hunger for the turmoil that gives life.

The Maple Leaf Club, of Toronto, Ont., is an organization that might be copied with benefit by the graduate deaf elsewhere. They not only have frequent lectures and debates, but have regular lessons in some subject, as history. We do not know the whole scope of the club, but this is only one of many studies or course of reading that might be taken up with profit by any club.



## The Foothills Base-ball Team of the California School.



Photo by D'Estrella.

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Doane. Miller. Green, 3b. Jacobs, r.f. Fletcher. Evans.  
Isert, ss. Baker, c. Runde, M'g'r. Carroll, Capt. 2b. Hartman, lf. Haley, p.  
Hannau, 1b. Gabrielli. Clark, c.f.



ONE of the best known baseball teams representing an Institution for the Deaf is the team from the Berkeley, California School. For many years the Foothills, as the team is appropriately called after the hills on which the school is located, have made an excellent record on the diamond. Way back in the nineties the team was considered to be without a peer among the amateur clubs, and although some ground has been lost since then, still the team's record has always been most satisfactory.

When the Foothills were strongest even such big teams as the University of California, St. Mary's College and the Reliance Athletic Club could do nothing but hope to come out of games played with the smallest possible score. Things are not that way today for these big teams have proven their superiority over the deaf boys more than once. However, the games are always hotly contested. Besides these teams, the Foothills have played and won from most of the local High School nines, some of which have always been able to put up teams strong enough to cope successfully with the best representing any college in this vicinity. The latest teams to suffer defeat at the hands of the deaf boys are, Cooper Medical College of San Francisco and the University of California Dental College.

A challenge to play Leland Stanford University was also received. But as the University was so far away and only a Wednesday could be agreed upon to pull off the contest, it was finally decided to decline.

Up-to-date about thirty-two games have been played this season and of these only seven lost. Some of the games lost were by a single run.

The accompanying cut gives an accurate likeness of the team that has so gallantly upheld the good reputation of the school in baseball this season. The photograph was taken by Mr. d'Estralla who has acquired no little fame out West and in the East by his fine and original camera work. The great palm which is seen to stand in the back ground is about twenty or more feet high and is only a young plant. Several of these adorn the Institution grounds and give to the place an air of wealth and artistic beauty.

The diamond on which the deaf boys contest for baseball honors is located on an elevation to

the South of the School, affording visitors a fine view of San Francisco bay, the mountains and Golden Gate strait. During the games the players and spectators are continually fanned by the cool sea breezes that sweep over the grounds from the broad Pacific. Thus much of the heat and fatigue of the games are avoided, and a refreshing feeling always marks the closing of even the most strenuous contests.

WINFIELD S. RUNDE.

BERKELEY, CAL.

### The Hollywood Club.

THE half-tone cut accompanying this short note was taken from a photograph of the cast of characters in the two-act farce, "The Sailor's Reward," presented twice the past season under the auspices of the Hollywood Club of Deaf Mutes. The first presentation took place in the hall of the Hollywood Inn Club House in Yonkers, N. Y., on the evening of December 5th, the birthday anniversary of the late Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet. The hall

was comfortably well filled, and an excellent musical program by the best professional talent of the city was interspersed between acts. The audience, composed mostly of hearing people, were enthusiastic over the success of the deaf-mute club to entertain their hearing brethren, and the daily papers of the city had glowing accounts of the entertainment and praise for the club. This success was due to the united efforts of the members, with the assistance of Mr. George B. Wray, a Director of the Hollywood Inn Club.

The second performance was given in the Guild Room of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes on the evening of April 19th, in aid of charity—the sick and poor among the deaf—and the success that characterized the first rendition was repeated at this. The club was very liberal in the arrangement of refreshments served to guests, and while this cut a slice from the proceeds, there was still a nice little sum given to the Guild of Silent Workers for distribution to their charities.

On both occasions the business management was under the care of Robert E. Maynard, chairman; Henry Beuermann and Albert Hockstuhel, while Mr. Chester Q. Mann had charge of the stage management.

The cast of characters is hereto appended:—

#### CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Mr. Josiah Wayback.....	Mr. James Avens
Mrs. Betsey Wayback.....	Mr. William G. Jones
Miss Lottie Wayback.....	Miss Adeline T. Mann
Mahaffer, (colored servant).....	Mr. C. Q. Mann.
Phil Shinner, (young mariner).....	Mr. C. J. LeClerc
Dr. Sawoff.....	Mr. I. Golland, Jr.
Toby Patmor, (newsboy).....	Master C. C. Mann
Rev. Dr. Schmickfetz.....	Mr. William Thomas

So much has been said of the ability of the actors in the deaf press that little can be added here. On both occasions everyone acquitted themselves with glory and on that glory we prefer to let them rest.

The Hollywood Club of Deaf-Mutes during its short career, and with but few members, has met with flattering success, and will no doubt be heard from again ere long.

Linnie Haguewood, the deaf-blind girl of Iowa and South Dakota, is reported as being competent to support herself at her trade, that of stereotyping, which she learned at school in the latter state. She has been called "the Helen Keller of the West," but it does not seem properly so, any more than to style Helen Keller the Laura Bridgeman of the South. Both Helen and Linnie present remarkable cases, but the line of their instruction and of their accomplishments have been different. That a person, deaf, dumb and blind as Linnie Haguewood is reported to have been, and whose instruction began at the beginning of young womanhood, should be enabled in seven or eight years to earn a livelihood is wonderful.—*The Deaf-Mute Voice*.



Silent Worker Eng.

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE HOLLYWOOD DEAF-MUTE CLUB.

## The Owl Column

### The Ragged Edge.

OUR illustrious divines teach us to enter into the society of those above us in station, and of no people can this be said more forcibly than with the Deaf. Yet in exemplifying this great truth, and of the deaf in particular following the advice as a means of elevating themselves socially, we overlook the fact that those above us in station do not, nor never did, take kindly to the "ragged edge." There is a good moral lesson in this which many of the deaf "high up" can study with profit. We leave it for them to think over.

### Cold Type that Fails to Warm.

GREAT was our amusement on reading recently an editorial in one of the school papers published down in one of the Carolinas, calling the attention of parents of pupils in that particular school to the fact that they could not afford to be without that medium of information concerning their boys and girls. "How live the cold type becomes to the printer boys when they know their work will be read by their parents." True, how indignant some of the parents must be on casting eyes on the dirty, poorly printed, and measly looking sheet—the work of their dear boys. If the copy of the paper I received is a sample of the general issue, which I believe it is, since I understand the reason for its ink besmeared appearance, I would take my son out of the printing office in that school on the instant and demand that a competent industrial instructor in that particular trade be employed instead of a blacksmith. If the spirit of the editorial was all right, the sample of work sent to the parents of the pupils, and especially to those of the printer boys, was anything but complimentary to the work deaf boys can turn out under a competent instructor. This fact not only applies to the particular paper under question but is also true of other members of the little paper family. Nothing contributes more to the name and fame of an Institution for the Deaf than the character and general excellence in make up and appearance of its school organ, and some of the institutions, recognizing this fact, have of late made great changes in their school papers towards betterment. That this is a wise move is apparent when we consider the fact that at the present day some few institutions, hitherto very little heard of, have of a sudden become prominent and widely spoken of through the improvement and influence of its school paper. So soon as an Institution paper fails to show progress, so soon shall the same Institution's name begin to wane and fade before public view.

### The Bud will soon Blossom

Mr. John H. Keiser, a promising young gentleman. He is at present taking a course at one of the Theological Seminaries in order to fit himself for the priesthood, and during the interval is acting as lay reader in the above churches, proving of great assistance to Rev. Dr. Gallaudet during his illness. The general impression is that Mr. Keiser has the qualifications to make a successful career in this work, and being blessed with youth and intelligence above the ordinary, there is no doubt but that he will make his mark, and eventually raise St. Ann's to that high and glorious standard that it enjoyed when it was located on 18th street, and when Rev. Dr. Gallaudet was in his prime. Let us hope Mr. Keiser will stick to the work and then the question of a spiritual leader for the deaf of New York will have been settled.

### They Graduate!

WITHIN a few weeks our Institutions for the Deaf and our College at Washington close their doors upon another term, and each sends out into the world its graduates. They graduate! but their art of learning has only just begun with them. Because they graduate does not signify that they "know it all," as time will surely unfurl to them, one and all. It may be supposed that the way to learn might be unfolded to them by so much study and instruction, but is it so? Do these graduates really know how to learn of themselves when the routine and the pressure of school and college life are removed. The young graduate of our Institutions today are generally impressed with the large amount of knowledge they have gained. They look back at the books they have toiled through, at the hateful examinations they have passed, at the subjects they have taken up and some they laid down, as they'd drop a live coal, and think (to themselves) that they must know "it" nearly all. As they pass out into the world and mingle with their mental superiors this fallacy is repressed, rises again and is again repressed. They feel a touch of pity and disdain for those who have not their acquirements. Of the vast amount of knowledge that they do not possess, and of the many things of which they are ignorant, they have but a faint idea. Their own knowledge, gained in a few years, mostly from books and teachers, is such that it hides from their view the greater part of life, on the border of which they are about to enter. Again the fallacy of the depth of their knowledge is crushed by witnessing vast areas which they have as yet untouched. And so, by slow and painful degrees, with many stumbles, they begin to learn by themselves, and that the graduate, be he high or low, does not really "know it all!"

R. E. MAYNARD.

### Brooklyn Borough, N. Y.

NEATLY printed invitations to a birthday surprise party were out a few days previous to April 15th, which was the date chosen for the occasion; and on that evening a good sized company of New York and Brooklyn's elite assembled at the home of the parents of Miss Mary L. T. Bertine, to surprise her on the twenty-first anniversary of her natal day. To her best gentleman friend fell the honor of conducting her to the matinee in the afternoon, then to supper at a restaurant.

When the two arrived sometime after nine P.M., Miss Bertine was taken completely unawares, and an agreeable surprise it was. She was conducted to the library where stood the usual fad of the present day, a handsome solid oak desk and revolving oak chair, the gift of her friends; also a splendid new sewing machine, the gift of her parents.

If ever anyone had a kind fond and loving papa and mama, Miss Bertine has.

Their hearts' one devotion seems to be the happiness of their daughter and son, who are unfortunately both deaf.

After congratulations were over, various customary party games filled up the time till the refreshment hour, when the grand march to the dining-room formed, where awaited a princely spread, gotten up without regard to expense. In the centre of the table stood a basket of dark red carnations. Above the chandelier was handsomely decorated with holly wreaths and berries, also smilax. Twenty-one small pink wax candles flickered around a decorated iced birthday cake, denoting as many springs as had smiled on the daughter of the house. In the centre of the cake were ornamented in red the figures denoting the year 1881 and 1902 together with the name Mary.

That the guests did ample justice to the repast need not be mentioned.

The smiling faces of papa and mama and Mrs. Bertine's sister did much towards making the affair pleasant for the guests, as well as for the lady for whom it was intended, and the ever welcome presence of Rev. and Mrs. Chamberlain lent an added charm.

In the parlor a flashlight photograph was taken of the assembled company, and then au-revoirs were said. The usual long wait for belat-

ed trolleys followed, but all felt well repaid by their evening's enjoyment.

Mr. John B. Valles has received a letter of acknowledgement from the Rev. Spencer Roche rector of St. Mark's Church, for the gift of nineteen dollars, as an Easter offering towards floral decorations for the altar and chancel, six dollars of which was contributed by the Guild and the balance from the silent church goers.

The reverend gentleman states that his church would be happy to do anything in their power to assist the deaf in their endeavors to unite in the worship of God the scattered silent people of this Borough.

Reference to the Akoulallion in the March issue, again states the question: If a deaf person who lost their hearing at an age when they were able to articulate, were to recover their hearing suddenly, would they have to learn to understand spoken languages all over again.

We think not, as we mentioned in previous articles a year ago. Many of the deaf understand by lip motion. If so, why should they not understand by the sound of the spoken words alone, if they recovered their hearing.

Years ago, when the audiphone was invented, we remember when a very loud-voiced person spoke on it "How do you do." We felt the vibration in some way, and even though it sounded only like "Hoo doo-u-doo," we were able to recognize the meaning.

Now supposing we recovered our hearing, it would stand to reason that we could then hear the sentence much plainer and more distinctly than through an instrument intended only as an aid to hearing.

We do not lay claim to being an accomplished lip-reader, but what is a mystery to us is the fact, that if a person tries very hard to make us understand a sentence, we may be unable to do so, and yet on another occasion when we are not expected to, and it is not intended for us, we may understand a spoken sentence so plainly we are likely to imagine we can hear.

Mr. Pach and your scribe are two of those who were not deluded at the time with the impression that they could hear with the Akoulallion. At the same time, without having had any previous conversation on the subject, coincided in their ideas of that invention, and expressed them in the WORKER at the same time.

The Masquerade and Civic Ball of the Deaf-Mutes' Athletic Club, on the evening of April 5th, proved to be a quiet and successfully conducted affair. While there were not so many in costume as might be expected, some of the costumes were immensely grotesque. Prizes were awarded for the most handsome. The mistakes people made in identifying supposed friends were amazing.

While it has become the custom for periodicals to condense the news, so it will take up the least possible space, still we cannot help missing the enjoyable reading of years ago, when the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal* employed "Ted," or others, as New York's correspondent, and who interspersed their news with some occasional humorous sayings that provoked us to mirth for the time being, and induced us to forget dull care.

On Thursday evening, April 24th, those of the members of the Guild possessed of dramatic talent, gave a small theatrical entertainment, Ice-cream and cake festival, at St. Mark's Chapel. The first play on the programme, "A Country School Marm and her Greenhorn Pupils," filled the audience with merriment. Mrs. Ella Turner impersonated the school marm with credit, while Mrs. M. Kidd, in the role of "Black Bessie," distinguished herself, receiving all the punishment and reprimand for the wrong doings of others.

William Moore acted the part of George Washington, but evidently forgot that Washington never had a mustache.

Archie McLaren appeared as a hayseed from the far West with a lately acquired gold brick in an old fashioned carpet bag, much to the delight of the girl-pupils, who seemed to be reminded of old times at the Institution. The next play



"The Drunken Husband and his wife," was short but entertaining. Taken all together, considering the smallness of the stage, we think the affair was passable, although some of the players seemed seized with an attack of awkwardness.

There is probably little profit, as six gallons of the finest ice-cream was on hand, to say nothing of the delicious iced jelly-cakes.

LEO GREIS.

139 Adelphi St.

#### DEAF POETS.

We have often been asked, "Can the deaf appreciate poetry?" Our answer has always been, yes, especially those who became deaf after learning to talk. Persons born totally deaf cannot, of course appreciate to any extent the "metre, rhyme, and rhythm" of poetry, but if they have received a good education, the beauty of the thought and the feeling affects them just as appreciably as it does a hearing person of the same degree of education. Some deaf persons not only appreciate poetry but they can write it as well. The following beautiful sonnet, expressive of the feelings of one to whom sounds is only a memory is from the pen of Prof. Amos G. Draper, of Gallaudet College, and was written, we believe, while he was a student in college:—

#### THE SEMI-MUTE'S SOLILOQUY.

No sound! no sound! an alien though at home,  
An exile even in my native land;  
A prisoner too, for though at will I roam,  
Yet chained and manacled I oft must stand  
Unmoved, though sounds vibrate on every hand.

No sound! no sound! yet often I have heard,  
Echoing through dear memory's sacred hall,  
The buzz of bees, the rare song of a bird,  
The melody of rain-drops as they fall,  
The wind's wild notes, or Sabbath bell's sweet call.

No outward sound! yet often I perceive,  
Kind angel voices speaking to my soul,  
Sweetly consoling charges to believe  
That this life is a part, and not the whole  
Of being—its beginning, not the goal.

No sound! except the echoes of the past,  
Seeming at times, in tones now loud, now low,  
The voices of a congregation vast  
Praising the God from whom all blessings flow,  
Until my heart with rapture is aglow.

We would add yet another piece, quite as beautiful and expressive, while speaking of this subject. It is by Angie A. Fuller, who lost her hearing at the age of thirteen, and who for a time attended the Illinois School for the Deaf:—

They are like one who shuts his eyes to dream  
Of some bright vista in his fading past;  
And suddenly the faces that were lost  
In long forgetfulness before him seem—  
Th' uplifted brow, the love lit eyes whose beam  
Could ever o'er his soul a radiance cast,  
Numberless charms that long ago have awoke  
The homage of his fresh young life's esteem;  
For sometimes, from the silence that they bear,  
Well up the tones that erst formed half their joys—  
A strain of music floats to the dull ear,  
Or low, melodious murmurs of a voice.  
Till all the chords of harmony vibrant are  
With consciousness of deeply slumbering pow'rs.  
—Florida School Herald.

An accident to a deaf janitor in the big cigar factory of Harburger, Homan & Co., at Philadelphia, yesterday was the indirect cause of the death of eight girl employees and fatal injuries to three others, with serious injuries to two score more. He had occasion to go to the upper floor, and pulled the rope to bring the elevator down from the top of the shaft. Then leaning out into the shaft to look for the elevator, he found it nearer than he had reckoned and "got it in the neck," pinioning him to the floor. A stock boy released him and called for help. The foreman rushed out for an ambulance. Of the twelve hundred employees ninety per cent were impressionable girls. Some fainted; others, perhaps not knowing the cause of alarm, and unable to control themselves, cried "Fire." A mad rush for the stairs and a jam followed. Some were trampled and crushed to death, and others met their fate by jumping from the windows. The arrival of firemen and police rather added to the panic, and it took long to control and extricate them.—Michigan Mirror.

### From The Troy Letter Box.



THE news of the official announcement made by the Empire State Association of the Deaf that the next Convention will be held in Troy, N. Y., next August is received with much rejoicing. The local committee, already appointed, is represented by C. Augustus Smith, John L. Conner-ton and Clarence A. Boxley, the last named being Chairman. They will announce their progress in the *New York Journal*. 'Tis safe to say that the convention will be a successful affair in point of attendance and entertainment and that the committee will do everything to provide for the comfort and convenience of those who come to attend.

The Editor of the Kinetoscope column brags of being "one of em" in the ranks of the Honorable Lodge of the Elks. It just recalls Sheakespeare's narration of Polonius exclaiming to Hamlet:—

"My lord, I have news to tell you."  
Yas, indeed, this is news to me, thank you.

Here is an item clipped from a Denver, Col., newspaper, under the head-line:

#### "ACCESSIONS TO ANGELS' RANKS."

Joe Jenkins was so deaf he couldn't hear the thunder crack, and started for an evening walk upon the railway track. The locomotive came just like a lightning driven plow and reached poor Josey unawares! He is a harpist now!

It is almost needless to say that we have quite a large acquaintance among our deaf friends as "harpists" who have met their fate on the railroad.

Three summers ago, I came nearly being promoted to the most high exalted choir of halo-crowned "harpists" by attempting to walk across a low-graded track on a residential avenue of Saratoga, the famous city of mineral springs, just as the head-light of a steam monster sprang a yellowish gleam upon my eyes open with surprise and horror at being exposed to possible danger, but fortunately, in the nick of time, upon my shoulder fell the detaining hand of my lady escort named Grace, whose presence of mind saved my precious life.

Don't talk! That was Grant's rule, and it is the rule of other leaders who have triumphed in war and politics. There is safety in silence and peril in volubility. Polonius gave priceless counsel when he warned his son to give all men his ear, but his thought no tongue.—Army and Navy Journal.

Silence is golden. So, indeed, a deaf-mute is a gold brick that adheres to the mortar of silence.

The *Troy Press* of May 7th gave a timely warning to the public by publishing the following intelligence under the headline:

#### "LOOK OUT FOR HIM"

A well appearing young man is going around from house to house selling a soap. He pretends to be deaf and speaks in a husky voice, as if he had a tube in his throat. This morning he had no difficulty in hearing the maid when she answered his call at the door. But madame bought a cake at half a dollar rather than be bothered further and listen longer to his free treatment at St. Luke's in New York. But she was provoked to learn later how much less others who gave him audience paid. He is unworthy of sympathy.

The action taken by the *Press* is highly commendable. It does much to save deaf residents of the city from abuse and misrepresentation to which they have been more or less subjected.

Much has been said about Edison's deafness, but he is not so deaf as he is supposed to be, judging from the tone of the following piece:

Thomas A. Edison is deaf, but, like many whose hearing is defective, he sometimes understands what is said when least expected to comprehend. There were visitors one day at his laboratory, to whom, as usual, he was polite, although busy, and he patiently answered many questions unnecessarily shouted at him. Finally one of the visitors, the humorist of the party, said to another: "Everybody would hear if we asked him to take a drink." "Yes," said Edison, looking directly at the man and smiling, "yes, even I; but no, thank you, not to-day."

What's the matter with Edison? He is all right.

Notice that some of the hardest kickers are those that never contributed a penny. Here's consistency for you—A. L. Pach.

Consistency may be a jewel, but it has no value in the eyes of a pawnbroker.

In the columns of last month's number, the way Mr. Geo. L. Reynolds, of Brooklyn, assailed with abuse, and complaint, the Empire State Association, as a whole body, appears to be suggestive of his bitter enmity toward the "mighty machine," as he sarcastically designated it.

I would like to correct his statement which he had the audacity to make in announcing the assemblage of the E. S. A. at the Fanwood school on Washington Heights, which was unauthorized. That the next convention will be held in Troy, N. Y., has been just announced officially.

Mr. Reynolds says: "For years past, the gatherings of this association have not represented the adult deaf of the State." It is true, but when the association was in its infancy, its representation was largely made up of school teachers, and there was then a small percentage in the number of the intelligent adult deaf before many new schools had sprung up, which have turned out bright graduates now-a-days. As a matter of fact, the general deaf are making a rapid stride in the line of education and in the higher walks of business life.

Mr. Reynolds says: "A few who are officially connected with institutions or a certain church, regularly divide themselves between the privilege of having their expenses paid by the organization." It is true that the association has been for previous years managed by the same old gang of teachers who have monopolized offices among themselves, taking their turns, from treasuryship to presidency, and *vice versa*, in a rotary way. Such an office-holding trust, particularly among those salaried teachers who have pocketed their expense money paid out of the membership fund as a compensation for their well deserved (?) labors has been for a long time the subject of complaint, but at the last convention in Buffalo, N. Y., there was a new departure in the way of electing "outsiders," or those who are in no way connected with institutions. The result of this memorable election has at last broke up the rock-ribbed gang and put an end to ring rapacity. With the vigor and new life of this change, it has brought an impetus to the interest of this organization. The present officered body of men are, unlike teachers, not living on the fat of a yearly salary, including a three months' vacation, but are earning their wages by the day or week. They are willing to lose a day's wages just to attend a convention for the purpose of elevating the intellectual and social welfare of the deaf. Such a well-aimed purpose they are following is worthy of commendation and, in recognition of this fact, they should be justly entitled to receive their expenses, in consideration of the dockage of their day's pay. Mr. Pach is a strenuous president of the Roosevelt stamp, and will no doubt administer the office satisfactorily. He is ably supported by a staff of intelligent and progressive men. The results of this new administration will be awaited with great interest.

Mr. Reynolds says "the Association has little or no money in its treasury." If that is true, no wonder it has gone "broke" for the good of deaf-mute education. It has done a world of good to lend a helping hand to the Gallaudet Home, to obtain legislation toward effecting many better changes in different schools, and to promote the intellectual and social interests of the general deaf. The reading of papers has attracted much attention in the public press which has spoken highly of the noble work of this organization.

If I mistake not, Mr. Reynolds is never known to have attended one of the many conventions held by the E. S. A.

Why don't he come to the front, fight for his rights and introduce resolutions anent his opinions by which to uphold an argument, instead of sitting on a fence of discontent and indifference? Therefore he has no right to air his opinions on paper when he evades the duty of attendance at a convention.

Mr. Reynolds, won't you come up to Troy this summer and voice your opinions *pro* and *con*. Now, it is up to you, in the language of a bettor, to "put up or shut up."

One day last month, I had the pleasure of meeting my friend Charles Mortimer, a Trojan actor of considerable note who formerly went on the road with the Corse Payton Company. During the course of the interview, I incidentally referred to Mr. Pach, who kindly sent me six tickets good for admission to the "McFadden Flats," being played in Albany at that time. Being surprised to learn of my acquaintance with the famous photographers of New York city, the actor said he sat several times for Pach Bro's in character, and wanted to order some of his photographs. He said they sold over 1,000 of his and knew him by the stage name of Charles Mortimer.

In quoting the strange phrase, "Napoleon of Lip-readers," written by a certain correspondent of this paper, it naturally gives you an impression of Napoleon being of stern sex by the familiarity of his name, but here you are wrong, when the correspondent comes to the rescue in the next line, by saying that "Napoleon" is of the feminine gender. What is in a name? Why not "Jenny Lind of Lip-readers"? She was something of an opera singer, but "Napoleon" was not much of a tongue twister. Do you see the point?

The "Helen Keller of Evansville" turns out to be a man by the name of John Walsh after the account of himself was published in the last number of this paper. What a nice mince pie of names and genders unknown in Webster's recipe of word cookery!

C. A. BOXLEY.

### New Jersey State Association of The Deaf.

The following order of business on May 30th will be observed:

Call to order by the President Rowland B. Lloyd.  
Address of Welcome, by Mr. J. P. Walker.

Reply.

Address by the President.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer.

Miscellaneous Business.

Appointment of Committee on Nominations.

Recess.

Report of Committee on Enrollment.

Election of Officers.

Unfinished Business.

Any member wishing to bring business before the meeting should, unless it is very simple, write down, in the form of a motion, what he would like to have the meeting adopt.

The front seats in the chapel of the school will be reserved for the use of the members of the Association and, to expediate business, it is desirable that all the members present occupy them at ten o'clock.

A large number of visitors from Philadelphia are expected who will add greatly to the interest and the enjoyment of the occasion. By getting together early, the business of the Association can be completed in time to devote a good part of the afternoon and evening to social intercourse and amusements.

R. B. LLOYD, President.

Tennessee has a successful deaf architect, Thomas Marr. He recently prepared plans for a \$40,000 building, which was accepted over all other plans. Mr. Marr attended the Tennessee school and Gallaudet College.—*Mississippi Voice*.

## Pennsylvania.

THE following is part of a circular recently sent to the members of the Pennsylvania Society:—

In accordance with authority conferred at a regular meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, the Trustees of the Society, last month, (March) applied to the Court for certain amendments to the Charter of the Society, and their petition was granted by the Court on Monday, April 28th. Article Six of the Charter has been amended so as to read as follows:

"The government of the Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Twelve Managers, members of the Corporation and citizens of Pennsylvania. At a special meeting of the Corporation to be duly convened for the purpose immediately after the allowance of this amendment twelve Managers shall be chosen in three classes of four members each; those chosen in the first class shall hold office until the annual meeting next ensuing; those chosen in the second class shall hold office until the annual meeting of Anno Domini 1903; and those chosen in the third class until the annual meeting of Anno Domini 1904; and at each annual meeting there shall be chosen four Managers to take place of those whose terms then expire, who shall hold office for three years and until their successors be chosen."

"The Board of Managers shall annually elect from among their own number a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be the officers of the Corporation. All the property of the Corporation, real and personal, shall be subject to the control and disposition of the Board of Managers, and the said Board shall have power to make by-laws for the government of the Corporation."

"The Board of Managers shall elect a Board of Trustees, who shall be governors of the Home. The Board shall consist of nine members; at the first meeting of the Board of Managers after the adoption of this amendment three Trustees shall be elected to serve for the term of one year, three to serve for the term of two years, and three to serve for the term of three years, and annually thereafter the Board of Managers shall elect three Trustees to take the place of those whose terms then expire, who shall hold office for three years and until their successors be chosen."

"The Board of Trustees shall have the care and management of the Home, and the custody of all securities and other property belonging or appertaining to the Home. The said Board shall have control of admissions to the Home and the regulation and government of the inmates thereof, also the appointment of all officers and employees of the Home, and the furnishing of supplies therefor. The said Board of Trustees shall appoint its own Treasurer who shall have the custody and disbursement of the monies belonging to the Home."

The following article seven has been added to the charter:

"This being a Corporation not for profit, there shall be no capital stock. Any person who shall pay the sum of Twenty Dollars to the Treasurer of the Corporation, and comply with such rules and regulations for the admission of members as may be prescribed by the Constitution and By-laws, shall become a Life Member of the Corporation, and any person paying annually the sum of at least fifty cents in like manner shall become an annual member."

Just one week after the Court's approval of the amended Charter, a special meeting of the Society was held in the Chapel of Wissinoming Hall, Mt. Airy.

The only work of the meeting in Wissinoming Hall was to elect a board of twelve Managers in three classes of terms of service. Following is the result:—

First Class, to serve until the annual meeting in 1902:—

F. W. Booth,	Thomas Breen,
J. A. McElvaine, Jr.,	R. E. Underwood.

Second Class, to serve until the annual meeting in 1903:—

R. M. Ziegler,	Henry Bardes
Daniel Paul,	Rinhart Fritzges.

Third Class, to serve until the annual meeting in 1904:—

B. R. Allabough,	Jas. S. Reider,
G. M. Teegarden,	Archibald Woodside.

Immediately after the adjournment of the above meeting, the newly elected Board of Managers met at the residence of Mr. F. W. Booth, Rural Lane, Mt. Airy, and organized as follows:—

Secretary, G. M. Teegarden.

Treasurer, J. S. Reider.

Nine Trustees of the Home were elected, as follows:—

To serve one year: B. R. Allabough, G. M. Teegarden and John Hart.

To serve two years: A. L. E. Crouter, S. G. Davidson, and William Stuckert.

To serve three years: R. M. Ziegler, F. W. Booth, and J. A. McElvaine, Jr.

The only other business of importance transacted by the Board was its decision to change the place of the next annual meeting from Carlisle to Philadelphia and fixing the time as August 21, 22, and 23.

An unique entertainment was given for the benefit of the Home Fund in All Souls' Guild

Hall, Philadelphia, on the evening of the 24th of April. It consisted of a series of clever representations of familiar advertisements and then having the people guess the article advertised. The imitation was so good that the guessing was comparatively easy. Something of a surprise was given by an oral graduate, who was supposed to know little or nothing of pantomime and showed how easily the world can be deceived. To be sure, he used natural signs, but so clear, easy, and quick were they that no hearing stranger would have thought him other than a sign graduate.

A "Dance of the Nations" formed another amusing feature, all the characters being ludicrously costumed, and lastly, a cake-walk was presented.

Afterwards the people were treated to ice-cream and cakes. Candy was sold to add to the proceeds, which nearly reached forty dollars. Thus an enjoyable evening was spent and a worthy charity aided at the same time. The Committee which had charge of it consisted of Mrs. G. T. Sanders, chairwoman; Miss Grace Koehler, Miss Gertrude Parker, Mrs. Stevens, Wm. F. Durian and Wm. McKinney.

Rev. Franklin C. Smielau will be raised to the Priesthood some time in June probably. He passed all the examinations before his admission to the Diaconate, but, under the canons the Church, a year must be served in the lower office to qualify a candidate for promotion to the priestly office. As Mr. Smielau has been transferred to Central Pennsylvania, his ordination will most likely take place in Bethlehem, the home of his Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D.D. As far as we have been able to learn, Mr. Smielau is progressing as well as can be expected in his work in the short time that he has had charge of it.

On Saturday, April 26th, an athletic team from Gallaudet College again strove for honors in the relay races of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia. This yearly event is a bigger one than most of the readers may imagine, and it is usually very largely attended many coming from other cities. Last year the Gallaudets won second place, which greatly encouraged them and made their friends feel hopeful of their winning higher honors at another contest.

These expectations, however, did not mature this time, they winning third place, and we may at least console ourselves that what little they won was better than fourth place.

A Johnstown (Pa.) paper reported the disappointment of a deaf-mute thus:

"Charles McKenzie, a deaf and dumb fellow, who is perfectly harmless, decided, he wanted to shake hands with the Prince (Henry) while the latter was strolling around. He approached the distinguished German and was about to extend his hand when the Secret Service officials noticed him. Chief Wilkie and his assistants, at once seized the fellow and very roughly hurried him across the tracks. McKenzie, who, of course, had not heard any of the orders prohibiting common clay from approaching royalty, looked very much surprised at his treatment, but didn't offer any resistance."

One morning recently, on picking up our paper, we were startled to read in big letters that attracted first attention an announcement like this:

"A Deaf-Mute causes a Panic in which several Lives are Lost." Then followed from three to four columns of matter descriptive of the panic. The deaf-mute was injured on the head while using the freight elevator in the American Cigar Manufactory and uttered a cry of pain. It caused alarm at first among several hundred girls working on an upper floor, mistaking it for an alarm of fire. They were assured, however, that there was no fire; but when presently the clanging of bells and rumbling of fire engines were heard, the girls, by one impulse, ran for one narrow stairway which immediately became jammed and in the crush that followed several lives were lost while scores of persons were more or less injured. All this happened in a wonderful short time. Witnesses described the deaf man's cry as blood curdling," etc., etc.

Later comes an official investigation, and what do we find? The deaf-mute who was at first blamed for the panic now is hardly thought of—all seeing clearly that no blame is attached to him. Ah, newspaper sensationalism! J. S. REIDER.



## State Items.

**East Orange.**—The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McManus, who was taken ill very suddenly with bronchitis, is on the road to recovery.

A brother of Frank C. Leonx, of East Orange, died suddenly about two weeks ago. The sympathy of his friends is extended to him.

**Newark.**—William Fricke, of Roseville, has been admitted as a member of the Newark Deaf-Mute Society.

Harry C. Dickerson, formerly of East Orange but recently of New York, paid Mr. and Mrs. Thomas a flying visit before he left for Brookline, Mass., where he will reside permanently.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lawrenz gave a whist party at their cosy residence on Wednesday, the 16th ult. Mr. John B. Ward and Miss Florence, M. Menow of Paterson, won the prizes. Those who were present, were: Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Kees, of Newark; Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, of East Orange; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Thomas, of Roseville, Miss Florence Menow, of Paterson; John B. Ward, of Newark, and a few young hearing people. A collation was served after the games.

Fred W. Bouton, a graduate of the Trenton school, is holding a very lucrative position in a printing department in one of the largest printing establishments in the city. Fred learned his trade at the school from which he graduated and has met great success since his graduation.

A large delegation of the deaf of this city and vicinity will go to Trenton on Decoration Day, to attend the convention of the State Association of the Deaf. A grand time is anticipated.

**Paterson.**—The engagement of Miss Florence M. Menow to Mr. John B. Ward, of Newark, has been announced. Both parties are socially known in Jersey deaf-mute society and are graduates of the Trenton school.

**Orange.**—Miss Sarah Finn, sister of Miss Margaret Finn, who underwent an operation at the General Memorial Hospital, in New York, is convalescent.

Miss Ruth Redman is undergoing treatment for her hearing in Orange Valley, and is seen about the city twice a week.

**Trenton.**—Harry S. Smith writes to a friend here that he has charge of a weekly magazine and four monthlies, and sends his old teacher in printing samples of his work in advertisement composition which are very creditable. He has held his position in Philadelphia now over three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bowker have at last decided to go into housekeeping. They have rented the house vacated by their landlady on Southard street. They will no doubt find it much more congenial than boarding.

Miss Grace Apgar, a graduate of the New Jersey School, is doing well as a dressmaker in this city.

Carl Stephenson, the big deaf-mute ball player, of this city, who was signed this year by Jersey City, of the Eastern League, has been released by the management. He is now in communication with other magnates and unless he decides to give up playing professional ball he will accept one of these offers and hold down a minor league position.

"Stephy" was given his notice of release last Monday and although the reason assigned was that the management was obliged to reduce expenses, it is thought "knockers" have been at work and that there was something else back of the release. It is true that there has been a general weeding out of the players on the Jersey City team previous to the opening of the season, and that half a dozen men have gone, but it cannot be seen why "Stephy" should have been among the list.

Every since he joined the team he has been more than keeping pace with the rest of players and in the recent games he pitched his work was gilt-edged. Two or three times he was put in

## Typical Children of Deaf Parents



ANTHONY CAPELLI, JR.,  
16 months old.



LILY CAROLINE CAPELLI  
2 yrs. 11 mos. old.

the box to pitch when other pitchers could not hold down the opposing batsmen, and invariably he was successful. The fans in Jersey City were pleased with his work and with him, because of his gentlemanly conduct, and it is expected that there will be a howl sent up when the announcement of his dismissal is made.

During several of the games which Stephenson pitched against National League clubs there were men playing on the major league teams whom "Stephy" had played with at one time and they all spoke in the highest terms of his work.

The local admirers who have followed his work are satisfied that it was not because of his inability to keep up with the pace set that he was released, but because of the work of some "knocker."—*True American.*

**Hopewell.**—James Maher, who graduated from the "Fanwood" School in 1880, is employed as a shoemaker in a convent here, which position he obtained through the influence of Bishop McFaul.

## Australia.

### DEAF AND DUMB MISSION.

The quarterly meeting of the committee of the S. A. Adult Deaf and Dumb Mission and Parafield Home was held in the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Wright-street, on February 23d. There were present the vice-present (Mr. D. Nock in the chair), Mesdames Sauerbier, Goldsmith, Thomas, and Marsh, Revs. E. K. Miller, C. H. Goldsmith, and W. G. Marsh, Messrs. P. T. Scott, A. C. W. Cox, A. G. H. Cox (manager of Parafield farm), E. Salas (missionary), and S. Johnson, M. A. (hon. secretary). The Chairman and some of the members referred in sympathetic terms to the death of the president (Sir John Colton), and it was unanimously resolved—"That a letter be sent to the relatives of Sir John Colton expressing our deep sympathy with them in their bereavement, and our sense of the loss this institution, of which he had been president from its inception, has sustained by his removal." Mr. C. H. Goode was unanimously appointed president. Encouraging reports were received from the missionary and the manager of Parafield farm. There are 70 deaf-mutes under the care of the mission and all are in work. Situations have been found for five deaf persons recently. Parafield Home is quite full, and another cottage must be erected

there at an early date. Since last meeting the woodwork of the Wright-street buildings has been painted externally and internally, and the whole of the rooms, including the church had been carried out. After the committee meeting a social tea was given to the deaf-mutes.

## Prof. Kerney's Latest Enterprise

Prof. Charles Kerney, who ordered 7000 copies of the WORKER last month, to be sold to help a poor blind and deaf boy, is sending out invitations to attend a "Picnic, a Literary and Religious Programme with a Banquet," Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 30, 31 and June 1, 1902. The meeting is to be something like a family reunion and will take place in Evansville. We regret our inability to accept the invitation and wish all who attend a merry time.

## Obituary.

MRS. JAY COOKE HOWARD.

Last month, as we were about to close the forms for the press, Mr. Jay C. Howard wired us from Duluth, Minn., the joyful news of the birth of a bouncing girl baby which arrived on the morning on the 23d ult. This month, in strong contrast to the above another telegram is received conveying the sad news of Mrs. Howard's death which occurred at 11.40 Saturday night, May 17th. The funeral took place on the following Tuesday. No particulars were given as to the cause of her demise.

The news of Mrs. Howard's untimely death will be received with sorrow by her numerous friends in New Jersey and elsewhere, and sympathy will go out to the sorrowing husband and other relatives in the hours of their bereavement.

Mrs. Howard was a woman of sweet and retiring disposition, possessing intelligence and charms above the ordinary. Her maiden name was Minnie Mickle and her home was in Paterson, N. J. She became deaf after she entered her teens, and entered as a pupil in the New Jersey School for the deaf at Trenton, where she was prepared for college by Prof. R. B. Lloyd. It was while attending Gallaudet College that she met Mr. Jay Cooke Howard, the well known banker of Duluth, and afterwards became his wife. Mr. Howard built for her a beautiful home on the shore of Lake Superior, in the suburbs of the city. Three children survive her.

# Silent Worker.

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JOHN P. WALKER, M.A., Editor.  
GEORGE S. PORTER, Publisher.

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ALL CONTRIBUTIONS must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE SILENT WORKER is not responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents on educational or other subjects.

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REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS will not be returned unless stamp is enclosed.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE SILENT WORKER, Trenton, N. J.

## Kindly Note That

THE present school-term will close on Friday, June 13th. Children going home over the Delaware and Belvidere Road will leave in the one o'clock train on that day. Those going to Camden, Millville, Bridgeton, Pleasantville and other points south will leave on the 1.05 P.M. train, and those going to Freehold, Bradley Beach and Long Branch will depart at 1.13 P.M. Those going to New Brunswick, Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark, and Jersey City, will leave in a special car at 10.10 on Saturday morning, June 14th, arriving in Newark at 11.17 and in Jersey City at 11.43. Parents who do not intend coming for their children will please send car-fare, and arrangements will be made for their transportation home. If children have trunks, 15 cents extra must be sent to cover transfer. Change will be given to children. School will re-open on Monday, September 15th.

## The Parents' Association.

THE Cadwallader School of our city has a thought connected with its work that promises much for its future. It has formed a "Parents' Association," and once each month, during the scholastic year, there is a regular meeting of its members in the chapel of the school. Addresses are made by speakers prominent in civic or educational affairs, selections are given by an orchestra made up of pupils attending the school, children sing and recite and parents compare notes and discuss the affairs of the school. The result of the efforts of this association has been a splendid sentiment among teachers, parents and children, and this sentiment has taken tangible form in pictures, statuary, electric lighting and in a variety of other ways, and the Murray St. School is fast taking a leading place among the schools of the county.

Other schools, seeing the benefits derived from the association already established, are forming similar associations, and it will not be long ere these are vying with each other as to "which

shall be greatest in the kingdom." Mr. Hill, when he called the first little meeting at the Cadwallader School, scarce dreamed how far-reaching the movement would be. It has taken deep root, and promises more for the school than almost any other educational thought of the age.

The uncanny sight so often witnessed under the old regime of a mother, sun bonnet in one hand, and with the other dragging her child back to school to "have it out" with the teacher, will, in another decade, have passed, and the "Parents' Association," with its loving co-operation, will exist in connection with every school in the land.

## Getting Lessons.

THE teacher cannot study the child's lessons for it. She can assign the task, give it careful explanation, and extend all encouragement to it in its labors; but for the acquisition, after all, it must depend almost wholly upon itself. The study period, therefore, becomes a matter of the greatest importance, upon it hanging, to a great extent, the whole progress of the pupil. Ordinarily, this period is in the evening, and is under the direction of a single teacher, an arrangement that, owing to the number of children and the lack of individual attention, has been far from satisfactory. A southern school has furnished a complete solution of the problem, if its corps can stand the added strain. Each class there is in charge of its own teacher during study hour, and thus is insured the most earnest work during that time. There is no one to blame for failure the next morning but one's-self, and in so far as the pupils are concerned nothing could be better. But for the teacher it is another story. Few can attend to all the duties entailed by a class of the deaf, including the arrangement and preparation of lessons, the conducting of chapel exercises, attendance at teachers' meetings and the reading and study of the current literature of the work in less than eight hours a day, and when to this is added an exacting duty for every evening of the week, it would seem almost too much for the endurance of the average mortal.

## The "Wolf Spirit."

WITH returning warmth and bursting bud we have been accustomed to expect each year our woods to be filled with bird-life. This expectation has from year to year been realized less, until to-day only the English sparrow and an occasional robin or black-bird are here to greet us. Where the wren, the blue-bird, the cat-bird, the chewink, the red-bird and a myriad of others were wont to hold high carnival in our hedgerows, and along our fences and on our lawns, and to fill the air with the melody of their song, there is now a silence hitherto unknown. The hush enshrouds all nature in a heavy pall and is much to be deplored. Not only did they add a joy to life but they were instruments of great good, suppressing as they did the insect life that threatened not only to devastate our fruit and grain fields but to lay waste our forests as well. If this condition were from causes over which we have no control, we would not have so much to regret, but when we consider that we ourselves are wholly to blame for the loss of our little feathered friends, that it was our own vanity and our own inhumanity that brought about the change we have double occasion for self-condemnation. It is a fact that in one year five million birds were slain to bedeck

women's bonnets; one million bobolink were bereft of life; seventy thousand song bird's notes were stilled that their plumage might be used for millinery purposes, but this is not the only cause for the hush in our woods. The other one, and it is one quite as potent, is a pure love of slaughter. There is some little reason in killing to get a plume to deck the person, but none whatever in this killing simply for fun. The small boy almost before he is out of his kilts goes around with a sling, and the amount of amusement he has is in proportion to the amount of life he takes. When he gets a little older the sling gives place to an air rifle, this a little later to a shot gun, and as soon as he can afford it, he owns a breech-loading gun of latest pattern. He is then a full-fledged "sportsman," who sallies forth in the morning with visions of ducks and deer, to return at night destroying every living thing along his path. The pretty songster of every size in the dell, the kingfisher and the bittern beside the lake, the tiny chipmunk basking in the sunshine alike fall before his deadly fusillade. If the warfare continues absolute extinction will be the inevitable result. Legislation has done something towards arresting the evil, but it is a case that demands much more stringent laws.

THERE are constitutions that will withstand the insidious inroads of tobacco for many years, but sooner or later the family physician almost inevitably has it to say that "you will have to give up the weed." Its use is much less pernicious when acquired in mature years and when indulged in by those living an out-of-door, active life. To a growing boy its action upon the nerve centres is observable at once, and, if persisted in, utterly subversive. To the testimony of the many already adduced, is now added that of Dr. Herbert Fiske of the Northwestern University. He says that tobacco in any form has a tendency to dull the mind of the pupil, that the cigarette is the most objectionable and most injurious form of it, and that it is one of the principal causes of student failure. He shows by university statistics for the past nine years that the student addicted to the tobacco habit makes a much lower average in his class percentage than those not given to the habit. "Not a single student using tobacco has stood in the first rank this year," he says, "and this has been the case in the last nine years, with one exception."

## The Leisure Hour.

ACCOUNTS of the recent trip of a large party of the pupils of the Colorado School with their superintendent through the mining district of their state, calls to mind a system that was in vogue some years ago, in the Pennsylvania School, of taking classes of the pupils, upon their holidays, to visit the manufacturing, machine-shops, great stores, and museums of the city. The teacher who conducted the party made careful explanation of everything, and the acquisition of the vernacular of the various places they visited, together with the general broadening of the minds of the children repaid them an hundred fold for the time expended. Indeed there could be no better use made of a whole session each week by a class than for it to be devoted to just such work. Of the trips our children have taken during the winter, probably none was more conducive to pleasure, cer-



tainly none more profitable, than the one under our engineer, Mr. McLaughlin, to the Trenton Iron Works. While we have not quite the variety of interest possessed by Philadelphia or New York, there is much to attract in our city and no better disposition could be made of an afternoon a week, during the coming term, than to devote it to such study.

## School and City.

Mr. Sharp has a large collection of interesting bird pictures in his school-room.

Bennie Schornstein was delighted to receive a visit from his mother on the 6th inst.

Annie Earnest's cousin has been quite ill with blood-poisoning, but is better now.

The baseball team has acquired a new catcher's mit.

Our black walnut is always the last to come out in leaf, but even it is now almost in full dress.

The serious illness of her mother kept Mrs. Porter out of school for two weeks.

Cora De Witte and Frieda Heuser always get wind of it somehow when there is to be a pedestrian trip, and are among the first in line.

Mr. Borden and his boys put up a new baseball stop early in March and practice work on the diamond has been going on ever since.

Jacob Herbst celebrated his 11th birthday on the 6th inst. The next day, George Penrose celebrated his thirteenth year.

Sadie Daly has been home for a little visit. She returned in good time and told us of her pleasant trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Baltimore Oriole have arrived and are looking for a suitable place to establish their lodgings.

Isaac Lowe has received a letter from his sister in Newark, saying that his grandpa and grandma who live at Ringoes are both quite sick.

Buffalo, Bill's Wild West Show came to town on the 22d, and the pupils turned out *en masse* to see the morning street parade.

We are very sorry for Mary Sommers. Last week one of her best friends died. We extend our sympathy to her.

"Puggie" is captain of the Second Team. Every day he gives us excellent reports of his "nine" of which Aaron and Jordan are members.

At Easter Jennie Temple took Sadie Harway and Lillie Shaw home with her. They enjoyed their visit and came back very happy.

Reno Bice has been invited to spend a week at the home of Fanny Brown, during the summer, and has her father's permission to accept the invitation. Fortunate Reno.

The examinations are under way and Miss Hall's, Miss Vail's, Miss Tilson's, Miss Dellicker's, Mr. Lloyd's and Miss Hendershot's classes have already been through the ordeal.

How Mary Martin is improving! Her teacher and class-mates are very proud of her. She is always happy and bright and a great help to her teacher.

Through the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Knight rector of Christ M. E. Church, a number of pupils attended a stereopticon lecture on religious subjects, on the evening of Wednesday, March 29th. It was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

George Morris, of Florence, called on the pupils on the 3d inst., looking spic and span in a new suit of clothes. He styles himself the "iron foundry dude" of Florence.

Poor Sadie Harway has the whooping cough. Annie Earnest, Sadie Penrose, Minnie Brede, and two or three of the boys are victims also. We hope they will soon be better and able to enjoy their long holiday.

It is reported that George D. Quackenbos, formerly connected with our corps of teachers but of late years on the Police force at Battery Park, New York, was murderously assaulted by an Italian, not very long ago.

Miss Wood's pupils enjoyed greatly their walk to the country where they gathered violets and other flowers. They hope to go to the park some day if Superintendent Walker will give them permission.

Yesterday, Mrs. Throckmorton came to school and took Walter home with her. He is looking forward to many good times with his little brother and to Harry's visit next summer.

Fred Donus and Otto Krause went prospecting down the Delaware river on Saturday. They caught a turtle, some craw fish, a cat-fish and gathered a number of geological specimens which they divided between the aquariums of Mr. Walker and Miss Hill.

We had quite a little celebration on Arbor Day. Mr. Hearnen had provided a fine young sugar maple, and after a brief service on the lawn it was given a place among our already fine collection. Teachers, monitors, and pupils, all took a hand in the planting, and the newcomer is thus far most promising.

While out with a Natural History class a few days ago, Mr. Sharp and his boys captured a great prize in the shape of a large puff adder. It was an object of the greatest curiosity to all for a few days, and was then presented to the zoological collection at the park.

Miss Dellicker, one of our teachers, has lost her mother by death. She passed away on Wednesday, March 2nd, after a lingering illness of more than a year. The funeral took place on Friday, the 4th, and was attended by nearly all the teachers and some of the pupils. Miss Dellicker has the sympathy of all her friends.

The pupils and teachers were pained to hear of the death of Miss Florence Ellis, of Burlington, which occurred on the first of May. It was a shock to many of her classmates, because it was only last Thanksgiving that she paid a visit to her *Alma Mater* and was looking well and happy.

All the pupils are anticipating a big time here on Decoration Day, when the State Association holds its biennial convention. A large number of deaf people from Philadelphia and New York is expected to be on hand. There is no doubt that this convention will put all the previous gatherings in the shade.

Miss Virginia Bunting was obliged to leave school in the early part of the month on account of poor health. This makes the second teacher who has had to relinquish her duties during the term, the first being Miss Dellicker, who is now taking a much needed rest. Both are expected to resume their duties in September. Mrs. R. B. Lloyd is substituting for Miss Bunting, while Miss Dellicker's place is being filled by different attaches of the school.

The pupils are very much interested in Helen Keller. They have been talking about her and bringing pictures of her and of her homes, to the class rooms. Miss Keller has written the story of her life and it is being published in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Mr. Walker reviewed the first installment of it on Thursday, taking for his subject "From Marah to Meribah".

Mr. A. M. Blanchard, artist, of Pawtucket, R. I., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Porter for a few days in the early part of the month and paid a very

pleasant visit to the school. He had on exhibition specimens of his work in crayon and pastel. The first was a crayon from a photograph of a beautiful young lady, the other a pastel from life of an elderly woman. Both were much admired by all who saw them and the verdict was that Mr. Blanchard stands very high in his line of Art. His pictures are speaking likenesses, soft and delicate yet striking. Mr. Blanchard is a gentleman of very pleasing personality and an interesting conversationalist.

Last month's edition of the Silent Worker was almost too big for the printer boys to handle. To get 8000 copies off the press required forty reams of paper, 40,000 impressions and sixteen mail bags. The printers were ably assisted by nearly the whole school in folding, gathering, stapling and wrapping. The work was done, mostly in the evenings, so that the regular work was hardly interfered with. To George Wainwright is due the credit of feeding the big press and he did it like a veteran pressman and feeder. The press ran at the rate of 1800 per hour for a week. Charlie Schlipp and Wesley Breese also did yeoman service at the press and with Wainwright supervised the gangs of night workers.

## The Wood-working Department.

Charles Jones has just made an aquarium, in which he intends to put the specimens obtained by the boys on their aquatic trips.

He is now finishing the handsome wall cabinet that Charles Bremmerman started last year, just before school closed.

Roy Townsend is making new bench covers for benches in the carpenter shop.

Charles Quigley and Jacob Herbst have made several coat racks this year.

A set of twenty-four pictures of trees have just been gotten for the carpenter shop. They are specimens of the different kinds of woods that are generally used and will be hung on the walls for the boys to examine.

The boys of the department are making four frames that will be used to exhibit the work of the various classes.

Henry Herbst has made thirteen towel rollers this year.

Wm. Flannery has completed nineteen joints in the carpenter shop since last fall.

They include plain dovetailing, secret dovetailing, beveled miter, and slip joints.

## Bird Notes.

There are five robins' nests on the trees of our grounds this year, and one old mamma Redbreast has made her home almost within reach on a maple near the girls' east door. Three baby robins have recently been added to the family, and the little folks are greatly interested in seeing them grow from day to-day.

The robins around the school are unusually tame. The boys and girls know the birds are our friends, and never disturb them, but take great pleasure in observing them.

One day last week, a wood thrush was seen quietly hopping on the lawn near the school-room. It excited great interest among the pupils, being a strange bird to many of them.

Several of the little chipping sparrows with their pretty brown caps are about the grounds. We have not yet discovered their nests.

Teachers as well as pupils are studying our feathered friends, and a frequent question is, "What kind of bird is that?" Then there is a search for the description and an inquiry as to habits and habitats.

The noisy, strutting old crackle that monopolized the front lawn much of the time last spring, has appeared but once this season, much to our satisfaction. The suspicion attaches to him that he will not hesitate to eat the eggs of other birds when opportunity offers, so the less we see of him the better we will like it.

## Sporting Notes.

By GEORGE E. WAINWRIGHT.

On the evening, of March 20th the Mutes' first team met and defeated the McKenzies A. C. for the second time, by the score 37 to 9.

The game was cleanly played. The Mutes had all the ability and speed, which kept the McKenzies working. The Mutes played their best game ever played as they had speed enough to pass the ball and this is what gave them such a victory. As the first half closed the score stood 15 to 1 in favor of the Mutes.

Monday, a night off was responsible for the Mutes' victory and in the second half they played faster and faster making the points run up nearly to a half a hundred. At the close, as the whistle blew, the score stood 39 to 9 in favor of the Mutes.

The best playing was by the Mutes when they scored three nice goals within a minute. The team lined up as follows:—Bennison, Carty, Timm, Fleming, Wainwright. Those who scored are Fleming, 6 field goals, 1 foul goal, Wainwright, 11 field goals, and 1 foul goal.

In the afternoon of March 15th, the Mutes met defeat at the hands of the Model Scrubs, by the score 13 to 8.

It was an interesting game from start to finish. The first half ended by the score 13 to 3 in favor of the Model Scrubs. As the second half opened, the Mutes tried their tricks, without success, but they held the visitors to a shut out in the second half. The game was played on the Models' floor. Those who scored were Wainwright, 3 field goals, and Fleming, 2 foul goals.

The Mutes' claim the score 4 to 0 for non-appearance of the Carroll A. C.

March 10th was a suprising evening for Manager B. H. Sharp, of the Mutes, to find his team playing tricks again. On the above date, the Mutes met and defeated the Champion Cody's Basket Ball team by the score of 18 to 10, on their own floor.

On the floor they made the Cody's tourists look like counterfeit money in a gold mine.

Cody's were able to hold their own against the speed and spirit of the Mutes for the first half, and it was a hot contest, as the score stood a tie 6 to 6. At the opening of the second half, the Manager and players thought that they would surely be downed, but the Mutes lost no time in resuming their tricks on the Cody's and had them completely at sea before the second half of the evening's opening was half over.

The Mutes began to pass, dribbling and clean shooting, and soon they pulled themselves out of the hole, and at the close of the contest, the score stood 18 to 10 in favor of the Mutes.

Manager B. H. Sharp can always be seen in the gymnasium during every game with a smile on his face and is always certain that his boys are the victorious team of the evening.

Just a few words about the trees will express the opinion of our players. In the first place, the campus is for active out-door sports, and certainly these shade trees do not promote them. It interferes with five players of the base-ball team—centre field, catcher, first-base, right-field. Many times a ball batted into these trees has decided the score in a game, not on account of disability on the part of the player, but due to a chance hit that could not be played. Give the players a chance. They give shade to no one. The girl lovers of sports never sit under them during a game, for they are within the base-ball diamond. We cannot consider them as ornamental, for it is a place where ornamentation is a detriment. Therefore, we say, CUT THEM DOWN.

The season for baseball is here, and practice has begun. However, we have not enough of it. We wish to increase the practice and add to the number taking part. Do not forget that the sport is part of your school life, and that they are life giving. Keep the motto of our association before you "*Mens sana in corpore sano*," If all were rightly impressed with this saying—which they should be—every fellow would be seen on the ball field for practice. Surely, we are all pleased with the good record that our basket-ball team has

made. Now there is no reason why we shall not be pleased equally with our base-ball team. We have material enough in the school and of the right kind to make every body do something both to increase spirit and practice.

It is very evident that the captain of the Varsity, Fleming, will spare no means to represent the school with a winning team. No partiality will be shown in selecting the varsity. Merit alone will count in this particular, and that can be manifested only in able, every day field work. Every position on the team, excepting the second bag is open—the captain intends to take that position.

The Varsity team intends to make its line-up as follows:—B. H. Sharp, first baseman; Thomas Fleming, second baseman; William Bennison, third baseman; Charles Schlipp, shortstop; Fred Walz, leftfielder; E. L. Miller, centrefielder; Henry Herbst, rightfielder; Louis Carty Pitcher, and George Wainwright, catcher.

Schlipp, Bennison, and Carty are developing into fine pitchers and if they still continue to work hard, they will be ready for a position on the National League.

The second team has been organized, and the line up is as follows:—Daubner, C. Pugliese, P; Jordan, 1st base; Hester, 2nd base; J. Herbst, 3rd base; Pace, shortstop; Wenisch, leftfield; Breese, centrefield; and Aaron, right field.

The Baseball team will be managed by Mr. B. H. Sharp, who managed the Basket-ball team, which pulled through a successful season.

After establishing an enviable reputation for pluck and perseverance, the Mutes' Silent Five basket-ball team has gracefully bowed its way out of the field of active competition for the season of 1902. Its career, brief but commendable, demonstrates conclusively that close application to duty, coupled with a liberal supply of gameness and willingness, is inadequate in the moulding of a successful group of athletes. No aggregation that ever represented the institution was obliged to begin preparatory condition under more inauspicious circumstances. Yet the candidates buckled down to work with vigor and persistency that had its reward in the attainment of twenty-two games out of twenty-five games.

There was much loud noise and considerable cackling in the Mutes' gymnasium on the 27th of March, when the Mutes hustled into the Bayard A. C. basket ball team, and but for the fact that they are accustomed to such things, they might have thought that they were out in the dark. The jubilee took place in the Mutes' gymnasium, and in five minutes those who had not moved from the neighborhood went around with cotton stuffed in their ears to keep out the drumming, banging, soul splitting sounds. Even the deaf although they could not hear the racket, they did feel the vibration, and, thinking that the Bayard, were about to be hit by an earthquake, went out on the corner and looked for a down-town car.

Notwithstanding the fact that basket-ball has gone to seed and is getting too ripe to pick, the Bayard A. C. hangs on, and the Mutes, why dummies are too strong to hold on long enough to pick a second crop. Thus they met on the home floor, and great were the things they did. At first the game started off easy-like, as though the soft south wind was sighing through the tops of the great pine trees, for if there is anything in a name, the Bayard A. C. should be kind and gentle in single or double harness. Then that soft breeze freshened up a bit, and finally it blew a gale, and little Winnie Miller, who does not weigh over two hundred pounds, had to hold on with both hands to keep from being blown out through the sky lights. Faster and faster grew the game, and louder and louder cackled the Many Hunkus, until one forgot his lines in parlor etiquette and slashed a gash into the Mutes. Referee Miller remonstrated with him for his rudeness, and told him to be gentle and play solitarie while the others from the domain of mutes finished the game.

After this, the game ran along as smoothy as a kid sliding down the side of a hay stack, and there were no more harsh words or undudlike chawing. The Mutes' five took the lead and finally

won by the score 16 to 9, although the locals played desperately and puffed like a tired locomotive climbing a mountain side. Those who scored were Fleming, 4 field goals, Schlipp, 2 foul goals, and Wainwright, 3 field goals.

## Notes From the Gymnasium.

By E. L. M.

Health must be earned; it can seldom be bought.

Dirt, debauchery, disease, and death, are successive links in the same chain.

Simple diet is best, for many dishes bring many diseases.

"Let appetite wear reason's golden chain, and find in due restraint its luxury."

Calisthenics may be genteel, and romping very ungenteel, but one is the shadow, the other the substance of healthful exercise.

Girls need health as much as boys, yes, more. They can obtain it only as boys do, by running, tumbling, by all sorts of innocent vagrancy. At least once a day girls should have their halters taken off, the bars let down, and turned loose like young colts.

## TIGHT SHOES—A SUBJECT OF INTEREST TO EVERY ONE.

You have no mental freedom without physical freedom. Women are not so broad minded as men, and though it is usually attributed to the fact that they do not come in contact with all the various conditions of life as do men, in reality, it is due to their physical slavery—to the restriction of their movements by corsets, heavy skirts, high-heeled shoes, etc. One can easily tell the character of a man's brain by the shoes he wears provided, of course, his finances allow a free choice.

When the feet are pinched, the intellect is pinched, narrowed to a similar degree. Parents make a great mistake by getting their children shoes that are ill-fitting, too tight.

Notice the mincing step of one whose feet are incased in tight shoes. Such an individual would not have any opinions, and if he had, would be afraid to express them.

But select a person who allows his feet plenty of room, who walks with a strong, firm tread, and there you will find a character, for freedom always goes with character. It is necessarily a part of character. Don't pinch your feet. When you go in the open air, you must be free and you can not feel free unless you are free in reality. Many a case of the blues has been induced by tight shoes. There is no joy, no inspiration in walking if shoes interfere in the slightest with the free movement of the legs.

## SOME DEAF MEN WHO ARE SUCCEEDING.

The Regensburg-Hamburger Printing Co., of which the senior member is deaf, has just contracted a four years' lease on its new quarters in Chicago at an annual rental of \$7,000.

A graduate of the Georgia school is now foreman of a harness shop at a salary of \$200 per month.

William Liggins, a deaf-mute, has been imported from Europe by Tiffany and Co., of New York, as a skilled worker in chasing, enameling gold and silver.

Not long ago Marshall Field and Co., of Chicago, received an order for a \$2000 cloak, which they at once turned over to a deaf-mute employee to be filled.

At the annual award of prizes given by the Eddystone Manufacturing Company, of Pennsylvania, for the best ideas suggested and the best work performed during the year, the first prize of \$50.00 was bestowed upon Charles Partington, a deaf-mute. This company employs over a thousand hands and occupies a mile of river front below Philadelphia.

The Strowyer Automatic Telephod Co., of Chicago, employs ten deaf-mutes, one of whom is a foreman.—*California News*.



## Bits of Science.

EDITED BY R. B. LLOYD, A.B.

### Sea Salt.

A ton of Atlantic water, when evaporated, yields eighty-one pounds of salt; a ton of Pacific water, seventy-nine pounds; the water of the Dead Sea, more than twice as much, one hundred and eighty-seven pounds to the ton.

### An Old Rose Bush.

At Hildeshelm, in Germany, there is a rose-bush said to have been planted by Charlemagne in the eighth century. It is therefore, probably, the oldest rose-bush in the world.

### Ancient Writing.

The University of Pennsylvania is now in possession of what is regarded as the oldest piece of writing in the world. It is not on parchment or on papyrus, but on the fragment of a vase which seems to have been broken in a raid on the ancient city of Nippur. It is in picture writing and archaeologists date it back to 4500 years B. C.

### Japanese Outdone.

A German chemist says that he has discovered a fluid which, when injected into the tissues of a plant near its roots, stops its growth without otherwise affecting its vitality. By its use results may be reached similar to those attained by Japanese gardeners in dwarfing trees and other species of vegetation. The query occurs whether something like this fluid of hereditary transmission may not be the cause of the great diversity in the statue of the members of the human race.

### Lettuce.

The stem of the common garden lettuce, when it is coming into flower, possesses a milky juice which, in its properties, much resembles opium. It has a slightly pungent taste and acts upon the brain.

Eaten at night, lettuce causes sleep; eaten during the day, it soothes and calms and allays the tendency to nervous irritability. Galen found no better remedy for the wakefulness of his old age.

And yet most lovers of lettuce are hardly conscious of any such effects.

### A New Light.

At a recent meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in New York City a new light was exhibited by the inventor, P. C. Hewitt. The light was obtained from gas generated from mercury, and operated by a direct current of electricity. The hall was brilliantly illuminated by only five of the lamps. Mr. Hewitt says he can produce his light at about one-eighth the cost of the incandescent lamps, and about one-third the cost of arc lamps and gas lamps.

### Ambergris.

Ambergris is an odoriferous substance formed in the intestines of the sperm-whale, and is occasionally found floating on the sea in the Indian Ocean and off the coast of South America and the Bahama Islands. It sometimes floats ashore. It is worth from \$5 to \$10 an ounce. When fresh it is solid grayish, streaked, or marbled, and somewhat soft. When mixed with alcohol it makes a very delicate perfume, and a handkerchief scented with it retains the odor even after it has been washed.

### Great Scientific Discoveries.

Sir William Preece regards the following as the great scientific discoveries of the nineteenth century.

The principle of evolution. The atomic structure of matter.

The existence of the ether and the undulatory theory of light.

The principles of electromagnetic induction and electrolysis.

The principle of the conservation of energy.

### Drilled Into a Cavern.

Several weeks ago, while men were drilling for oil on a farm in Nottingham township, Indiana, the drill suddenly penetrated the roof of a ninety-foot cave and the tools were lost. The derrick was then removed fifteen feet away and the drill again sent down, with the same result as before. Then the ground between the two holes began sinking slowly, and fearing that the roof would fall in and engulf everything, the drillers refused to go ahead with the work. The earth kept sinking until there was a depression ten feet deep and twenty feet in circumference, when it stopped. The oil men lost \$500 in the well, besides their work.

### Nitroglycerin.

Nitroglycerin is made from a composition of acids and glycerin. It is generally pale yellow color. It is odorless and has a sweet pungent, aromatic flavor. If touched by the tongue, or brought in contact with the skin, it will produce a severe headache.

In its manufacture water is used to flood the floor of the work room, since a single drop falling on the floor might cause an explosion. Not a nail is to be found in the floor and the visitor is cautioned not to drag his feet. After a factory has been in operation a few years it has to be abandoned and destroyed, for the timber becomes so saturated with the nitroglycerin that an explosion is imminent at any time.

### Harnessing Niagara.

The Natural Food Company which makes shredded wheat biscuits, has erected a plant at Niagara Falls. One hundred and fifty motors run by electricity generated by the cataract are used to run the machinery. Wheat is carried automatically into the building, cleaned, cooked, soaked, shredded, pressed, cut into cakes, dried, and boxed by this machinery. In connection with the factory is a visitor's lunch room which is a marvel. The visitor takes his seat at what appears to be a small table, but is in reality a miniature flat car. He reads the menu card, notes his order, places the slip on the table, presses a button, and the car glides away of its own accord to the kitchen, and presently reappears laden with the food he ordered and stops before him. The system of switches and brakes is so complete that no collision between the tables ever occurs.

### The Danish West Indies.

These consist of the islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix or Santa Cruz. They lie off the eastern coast of Porto Rico. St. Croix is the largest of the three, but is only 19 miles long and from 1 to 5 in width. The population of the islands in 1890 was about 32,000 and consists chiefly of negroes, the descendants of slaves imported a century ago. The cultivable area of the islands is comparatively small. In St. Croix, 16,500 acres are in sugar. The chief towns are Christiansted and Fredriksted, both on the island of St. Croix. St. Thomas is high, rocky, and so barren that little is raised on it. Nearly all the people live in the town of Charlotte Amalie which has a large trade. Earthquakes are common, and one which occurred in 1867 was followed by a huge wave, which rolled in from the sea and sunk nearly every ship in the harbor.

Santa Cruz is covered with fine plantations. The principal crop is sugar-cane, from which sugar and rum are made.

### Loss of Weight in Cooking.

Every one who buys a chunk of meat for roasting or boiling must have observed a remarkable shrinkage in its volume when it is served up on the table. As a matter of fact, fresh beef and mutton, when moderately fat, suffer an average loss of from 25 to 32 per cent during the process of cooking. Four pounds of beef lose, in boiling, 1 lb.; in roasting, 1 lb. 5 oz. Four pounds of mutton lose, in boiling, 14 oz.; in roasting, 1 lb. 6 oz. The greater loss in roasting arises chiefly from the greater quantity of water which is evapor-

ated, and of fat which is melted out during the process.

### Shots in Battle.

During the Franco-German war, the German artillery fired 340,000 shots, and the infantry 20,000,000. The terrible hail of shots and bullets, sufficient to exterminate a nation, resulted in a loss of 45,000 men to the French. Thus every Frenchman killed involved an expenditure of 452 bullets for each man.

### Tea.

Vast as in the consumption of tea at the present day, it was not used in Europe as a beverage till the 17th century. It is consumed at the present moment by probably more than five hundred millions of people, or more than one-third of the whole human race.

China teas were formerly much adulterated with foreign leaves, mineral substances, sand, quartz, etc. But so much care is now exercised at the custom houses that it is extremely difficult for adulterated teas to pass into use in Europe and the United States.

The difference between black and green teas is simply this; if the tea is fired immediately after it is gathered it is green tea, if it is spread out in the air and allowed to ferment it is black tea.

In Russia, a squeeze of a lemon often takes the place of our milk; and in Germany, where tea is made very weak, it is common to flavor it with rum, cinnamon, or vanilla.

Roughly speaking, it may be said to take the labor of one man a day to produce a pound of tea. In Ceylon the daily pay of a coolie man is about sixteen cents, children and women being paid from eight to twelve cents. Hence no country where labor is dear can compete with India, Ceylon, Japan and China, where labor is cheap.

### Rubber.

The world was a long time learning the uses and value of rubber. For two centuries after the Spaniards saw the gum in the hands of natives of the New World it was little more than a curiosity. Old Herrea, who went with Columbus on his second voyage, made a note of an elastic ball which was molded from the gum of a tree. At their games the nude Haytians made it bound high in the air. The Aztecs were familiar with the gum and called it ule, and from them the Spaniards learned to smear it on their coats to keep out the wet. They had crossed the seas for gold, and never dreamed of a time when the sticky milk the uncouth Indians drew from strange trees would be worth more than all the treasures of the hills. (On February 23, 1899, a ship carrying a cargo of 1167 tons of rubber, valued at \$2,210,000, sailed from Para for New York, leaving 200 tons behind on the wharf.) Jose, King of Portugal in 1555, comes down to us as the wearer of a pair of boots sent out to Para to be covered with a waterproof gum. Yet 300 years were to elapse before a Connecticut Yankee should make a pair of boots of rubber which would not decompose. Dr. Priestly, author of a work on "Prospective," now forgotten, recorded that caoutchouc (pronounced kachhook) was useful in small cubes for rubbing out pencil marks—hence the name rubber. The Indian linked with it refers to savages who gathered it in the Amazon wilderness. Dr. Priestly's cubes were half an inch long, and sold for 3 shillings, or 75 cents, apiece. A stiff price for the finest rubber to-day is \$1 a pound. Its price for ten years has ranged from 62 cents to \$1.09. The conversion of the gum to useful purposes made but slow headway. The first waterproof cloth in 1767 was the work of an Englishman. It was tentative, and of course, it would not stand heat. In 1823 Charles Mackintosh, of Glasgow, discovered naphtha, and dissolving rubber in it, produced a varnish, which, when spread on cloth, made it really impervious to water. As late as 1830 the importation of rubber into England amounted only to 50,000 pounds. In 1869 no less than 16,075,584 pounds were consumed in that country, and the consumption in the United States reached 51,606,737 pounds. Most of the rubber used in the world still comes from equatorial South America, and the forests where the Indians gathered ule are as dense to-day and almost as little known to white man as in the time of Cortez.

## All Sorts.

Almon Bell, of Verona, Wisconsin, says the *Michigan Mirror*, has invented a windmill governor.

The Wisconsin school has just admitted a deaf blind girl, Eva Holliday, and Miss Hypatia Boyd is to her teacher—by combined methods.—*Mirror*.

It is said that Theresa Exner, a deaf-blind girl of Louisville, Kentucky, has been sent to Germany for her education. She is at the school at Wriegen, Brandenburg.

Giovanni Nicolupi, a distinguished artist, and graduated from the Academy of Venice, received his primary education at the school for the deaf at Trento, South Tyrol, Austria.

M. Ferdinand Hamar, the famous deaf French sculptor, who executed the Lafayette statue to be erected in Washington, will soon visit our country chiefly, we suppose, to attend the unveiling.

The corner stone for a new school building at the Texas school was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 6th of March. The building will cost \$45,000.—*Western Pennsylvanian*.

Elmer E. Hannan, of Washington, has been studying sculpture for three years under Artist Dunbar of that city. He recently completed his first serious attempt, a bust of a local pastor, and the likeness is universally declared perfect, and the execution faultless.

Mr. Hess, the instructor in Photography at the Illionis Institution, has followed the New Jersey school's example and opened a department of half-tone photo-engraving. The specimens shown in the current number of the *New Era* are very creditable.

Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, who in connection with Senator Tillman, was on every body's lips a short time ago, has two deaf cousins in Washington, both ladies, one a clerk in the Treasury Department and the other filling a like position in the Pension Office.—*Tablet*.

The *Deaf World* referring to the large number of deaf people recently injured by trains while walking on the railroad, calls for a remedy. It seems to us unnecessary to prescribe anything. The victims, if not killed, will surely not repeat their folly again, and those killed can not.

We learn from Mr. David A. Flinn, of Augusta, that a deaf man claiming to be a preacher and to have been educated in the South Carolina school, is traveling through that part of the state. He is probably an impostor, as the superintendent of the South Carolina school knows nothing of him.—*The School Helper*.

Mr. J. D. Kirkhuff, who has been a teacher in the Pennsylvania Institution for thirty-eight years, will retire at the close of the present term, and will receive a pension. The Pennsylvania Institution pensions retired teachers who have served over twenty-five years.—*Companion*.

The Volta Bureau has prepared and issued a volume giving very complete data of all schools for the deaf in the world, including location date of establishment, executive officer, character of school, methods used, etc. It reports 645 schools with 4,734 pupils and 722 teachers.—*Michigan Mirror*.

Rather an interesting character has just been visiting the Ohio School. It is Mr. Robert E. Bray, of England. He lost his hearing at the age of thirteen. His occupation, designing in stained glass, renders considerable traveling necessary; and so he has been all over not only most of Europe, but much of Canada and our country as well. His father was a playmate of Charles Dickens.—*Michigan Mirror*.

There is a school for deaf-blind, at Venersburg, Sweden, and what adds to the interest of the subject, it was founded through the influence of the queen. It was established in 1882. The present enrollment is six, with five teachers. The total number that have received instruction

there is sixteen, the degree of success attained being in about the same proportion as in schools for those simply deaf.—*Michigan Mirror*.

The Annual Report of the "Fanwood" school is the most beautiful in arrangement and typography that we have seen emanate from any Institution for the deaf. It is not only a beautiful piece of work, but the Superintendent has wisely incorporated in its specimens of pen and ink designing by the pupils of the Art department. The Report, on the whole, gives the school a very dignified appearance.

The Bordeaux, France, government school for deaf girls has a very advanced course of industrial training. It includes cutting and fitting of garments, dressmaking, embroidery, lacemaking, carpet-weaving, designing, water-color painting on wood, leather, silk, etc., porcelain painting, oil-painting, photography, including retouching, and domestic economy in all its branches.—*Michigan Mirror*.

Superintendent Gordon has received a letter from the largest manufactory of its kind in the world, stating that they were so well pleased with the work of one of our boys in the department of unskilled labor that they would like to give others a chance. Applicants must be able-bodied, "of a cheerful disposition," strictly temperate, and industrious. The wages are low while learning the work, but steady, and industrious young men are sure of promotion and of a steady job. Loafers and persons looking for an easy job need not apply. For particulars apply in person to Superintendent Gordon.—*The New Era*.

As a wedding gift, from the school, to the Queen Wilhelmina on the occasion of her marriage to Prince Henry, the pupils in the Cabinet shop made a handsome bookcase which was very much admired by the Queen.

During the year Queen Wilhelmina sent the school a check for 500 francs and the management boast of the constant support of the Orange family during its whole career.

The total income of the school from 1900 was 75,500 francs; the expenditures were 77,111 francs a deficit of a little over 1,610 francs. In 1899 the gifts and bequests were 19,800.65 francs; in 1900 they were only 4,636.36 francs.

### A FLOURISHING SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF IN FRANCE.

A NEW institution for the Education of the Deaf was opened in 1894 at Asnieres, a suburb of Paris, lying northwest of the capital, upon the banks of the Seine. The new school is open to all deaf children in the Department of the Seine and is under the financial patronage of the General Council of the Seine, the city of Paris and the French Government. It receives both boys and girls, from five years of age and upward, but has an infant department for poor children from three years upward. The school is operated in three divisions which are kept entirely separate. The first includes boys and girls under nine years of age. The second: boys only, nine years old, or older, and the third: girls only, nine years of age or older. At the age of thirteen years the pupils enter upon a course of technical or professional instruction, which includes, of course, drawing and educational manual training, with an advanced course for boys in both wood and iron working.

The actual direction of this school has been from the first under Mr. Bager, who has assembled about him an exceptionally able corps of assistants. We are indebted to Dr. Julien Pioger, Physician in Chief to the Institution, for a luminous treatise upon Deaf-Mutism from the stand point of psychology and general pedagogy, with an account of the processes of instruction in the Institution of Asieres. Among the members of the corps of instruction contributing to the topics relating to instruction are Jeanne-Camille Conart, Emile Bessonneau, Prosper Tranchecoste, Joseph Bidet, Pierre Courreges, Jeanne Debray, Mathilde Vialle, Gaston Malin, Joseph Deschamps.

It is needless to say that this modern and progressive institution has already taken high rank among the best schools for the deaf. The insti-



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tution has already given to the world half a dozen publications of value, the latest being a very handsome and elaborate report of the International Congress for the study of questions concerning the Education and assistance of Deaf Mutes, which was held in Paris in August 1900 in connection with the great exposition. The volume contains a French Translation of Director Ferreri's Italian Report of the proceedings, followed by the official minutes of the Congress, by Dr. Martha, Secretary of the Congress. We shall have to refer our readers to our technical Reviews for translations of these very spirited accounts of more or less tempestuous sessions of the polyglot Congress. The enterprise of the Institution of Asnieres in publishing these works of professional value is worthy of high commendation. It is safe to assume that intelligent American visitors desiring to see a school in which the pure oral method is rigorously applied, will meet with a cordial reception from Mr. Bager, Director of the Institution and his associates.—*J. C. G., in New Era*.

### HELEN KEELER AND MARK TWAIN.

Blind Deaf-Mute and the Writer Guests of Laurence Hutton.

Princeton, April 21—Samuel L. Clemens and Miss Helen Keeler, the deaf and blind girl, who is at present writing her own biography, were the guests Saturday and yesterday of Laurence Hutton, at Peep o' Day, his residence on Mercer Heights, near this city.

The other guests of the evening were the members of the Monday Night Club of the University.

Miss Keeler surprised all by the readiness of her own powers, and by means of her touch seemed to enjoy thoroughly the talk by Mr. Clemens which followed.

Mr. Clemens spoke particularly on the position which the administration has taken on the Philippine question. He condemned very strongly the action in this line and stand which has been taken throughout.—*Trenton Times*.



## BLIND DEAF-MUTE WRITES VERSES.

**B**LIND, deaf and mute, a Chicagoan is writing poetry. Advance sheets have just been issued by "Echoes from the Rainbow City," by Clarence J. Selby for whom is claimed the distinction of being the first verse-writer bereft of the faculties of speech, sight and hearing.

Mr. Selby lives with his mother at 70 East Twenty-third street. For years he has been regarded as a remarkable example of the triumphs that can crown science and education, but it is only recently that he has also become a figure of interest in the literary field.

Mr. Selby's poetry is regarded as offering opportunities for the widest speculation along biological lines, presenting as it does the proof that an imprisoned brain can see the beauties of blending tints and hear the cadence of music and song though lacking eyes and ears.

To friends familiar with Mr. Selby's enforced methods of intercourse with the world, the vividness of his verses is little more remarkable than the fluency of the communication he conducts with his mother. Herself a student of astrology and the allied sciences, Mrs. Selby has devoted years of patient effort to the completion of a system of thought transference in order to bring herself into closer communion with her son.

## VOLUMES TOLD IN A TOUCH.

Now, the poet and his mother find conversation much more facile and complete than do those who are forced to rely on the poverty of spoken words. Volumes speed between the two on the touch of palms. Mrs. Selby sees a beautiful flower; she clasps her son's hand; there is a gentle movement of thumb and forefinger, and the glow of artist enthusiasm in the mother's eye finds reflection in the flush that creeps over the son's face both are admiring the delicate tints and shading of the blossom.

But Mrs. Selby has never regarded this extraordinary method of communication as other than proof of the complete affinity of mind and feeling that comes from an abiding mutuality of sympathy developed into useful means. She was surprised when a friend suggested that she was entitled to rank as a high priestess of telepathy.

Just how much of life, of color and harmony, of pretty pictures and good music Mr. Selby enjoys is hinted at in verses thus:

My sky is the loveliest and brightest of blue,  
Its clouds are so misty and white;  
The sun ever shines in my ideal world  
And unknown is the darkness of night.

In my ideal world bright flowers ever bloom  
And the leaves of my trees never fade,  
And the birds of bright plumage make for them a home  
And sing in each flowery glade.

In my ideal world the landscapes are fair,  
There are valleys and mountains and hills;  
Bright rivers and streamlets glide peacefully on,  
And brooklets with murmuring rills.

## SAYS HE IS IN AN IDEAL WORLD.

In the same poem the deaf-blind man shows his mental poise by pointing out the exclusiveness of his own little world, in the idealism of which he finds one of his greatest pleasures. He says:

I live in an ideal world all my own,  
No mortal can share it with me;  
Its mysteries to all will be ever unknown,  
No eye its rare beauties can see.

In my ideal world all musical sounds  
Are the purest and clearest in tone;  
In silvery sweetness the harmonies blend,  
No discord there ever is known.

The reverent trend of the poet's verses is traced in a measure to his early education at Buffalo, N. Y., under the tutelage of Le Couteulx of St. Mary's Benevolent society for the Deaf and Dumb. His progress there was considered fully remarkable as the cases of Laura Bridgman, Helen Keller and other unfortunates who have striven with success to conquer deficiencies of sense and faculty.—*Evansville Courier, April 6.*

Senator Hoar was talking to some of his friends. "The most pathetic story I have ever heard," he said was told by Prof. Gallaudet. The professor has a favorite pupil—a little deaf-mute boy, exceptionally bright. Mr. Gallaudet asked him

if he knew the story of George Washington and the cherry tree. With his nimble fingers the little fellow said he did, and then he proceeded to repeat it. The noiseless gesticulations continued until the boy had informed the professor of the elder Washington's discovery of the mutilated tree and of his quest for the mutilator.

"When George's father asked him who hacked his favorite cherry tree," signaled the voiceless child, "George put his hatchet in his left hand."

"Stop," interrupted the professor, "Where did you get your authority for saying he took the hatchet in his left hand?"

"Why," responded the boy, "he needed his right hand to tell his father that he cut the tree." —*Philadelphia Times.*

## MR. JOHN E. RAY WAS RE-ELECTED.

The Board of Directors of the School for the Deaf and the Blind met in annual session Monday evening May 12. The attendance was unusually large, every member being present but one. It was the occasion for the election of officers and teachers. Mr. John E. Ray, the principal, was re-elected for a term of three years, and the other officers and teachers for one year respectively. There have been no new teachers elected. The board is seeking in every legitimate way to economize in the matter of expenses, but not at the cost of efficiency. The attendance during the present session has been very large and in many ways this has been a most satisfactory year. The principal reports every department doing very gratifying work. The recent inspection committee of the Board of Directors, which makes a most thorough examination into every part of the work of the school every month, presented a most pleasing report of their last visit to both departments at the meeting Monday night, and the musical director, Prof. John A. Simpson, in his annual report, says of the music department: "The work of the year has been carried on thus far under more favorable conditions in some respects than ever before, owing largely to the recent purchase of six good pianos and to the advantage afforded by our new music building."

The school has been using the new printing and stereographing machine, and there have been turned out several products, including a music primer in the "point print." This machine is operated by Mr. Thomas Hughes, a totally blind man, and he has shown much skill and ingenuity in its operation.

The kindergarteners, Misses Crow and Newsom, have prepared a phonetic primer upon the principles laid down in Professor Moses' Phonetic Readers, and it has been published in the raised "line print" for the blind by the American Printing House for the Blind. The superintendent of the printing house pronounces it a most excellent production, and it will be used in many other schools for the blind throughout the country.—*The Raleigh Morning Post.*

## NEWS FROM PROCTOR'S.

Manager F. F. Proctor's plans for his seven prosperous theatres are rapidly working into successful operation. The permanent stock company at Montreal has proven so popular that a resident company has been established at Albany and will be continued during the Summer.

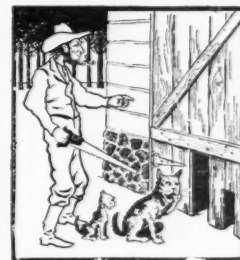
It is likely that a permanent company will also be established at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The Fifth Avenue will keep open all Summer, as usual; that much has been definitely decided. The Twenty-third Street and Fifty-eighth Street will remain open for several weeks longer, straight vaudeville holding sway at the down-town house, and stock and vaudeville at the Fifty-eighth Street.

The distribution of souvenirs to the ladies in attendance upon the daily matinees has become immensely popular. To stimulate interest Manager Proctor is offering prizes for the best suggestions his women friends may make for a suitable and acceptable memento.

The instruction of orchestras has also proven to be a popular move. The music gives a stimulus to the players and the vaudeville numbers are enhanced in value and effectiveness of presenta-

tation. Next season there will be full orchestras at all Proctor theatres. Manager Proctor, by the way, is the first manager to introduce orchestras with continuous performances; as he was the first to interlard the drama with vaudeville.

The Sunday Concerts which are given at all of his theatres in New York are popular, and the best vaudeville talents introduced. Proctor's Newark, continues upon the top wave of prosperity. The best acts in vaudeville are presented, and on May 19 Manager Proctor's \$20,000 production of Living Art Studies will go on for a run.



**A** FARMER once sawed a hole in his barn door for his cat. It then occurred to him that he must also make a hole for her kitten.

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# THE NEW JERSEY STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

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### TERMS OF ADMISSION.

THE NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, established by act approved March 31st, 1882, offers its advantages on the following conditions: The candidate must be a resident of the State, not less than six nor more than twenty-one years of age, deaf, and of sufficient physical health and intellectual capacity to profit by the instruction afforded. The person making application for the admission of a child as a pupil is required to fill out a blank form, furnished for the purpose, giving necessary information in regard to the case. The application must be accompanied by a certificate from a county judge or county clerk of the county, or the chosen freeholder or township clerk of the township, or the mayor of the city, where the applicant resides, also a certificate from two freeholders of the county. These certificates are printed on the same sheet with the forms of application, and are accompanied by full directions for filling them out. Blank forms of applications and any desired information in regard to the school may be obtained by writing to the following address:

John P. Walker, M.A.,

TRENTON, N. J.

Superintendent.



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF BUILDINGS—NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

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